Please note that I did these exercises 10 years back. There might be many error (typo, grammar etc) .If you find any errors please let me know at ksinghal@ieee.org

lesson #15

Book 1, Lesson 15 - Page 73

II. समीदासीत्। अनयद्द्वारम्। एतत्तृणम्। युष्माभिर्रक्ष्यताम्।

दिग्गजः। प्रावृडागच्छति। ह्यो ऽत्यजद्द्वारम्। सपद्यपश्यद्दुहितरम्। सम्राड्गजम् दण्डेनाताडयत्। तस्माद्ग्रामाद् बहवो जनाः फलान्यानयन्ति। तस्मायदीयेतामश्वौ। वणिग् लभतयिन्धनम्। वणिजौ लभेतयिन्धनम्।

III.

भूभृत्	भूभृतौ	भूभृतः
भूभृतम्	भूभृतौ	भूभृतः
भूभृता	भूभृद्भ्याम्	भूभृद्भिः
भूभृते	भूभृद्भ्याम्	भूभृभ्यः
भूभृतः	भूभृद्भ्याम्	भूभृद्भ्यः
भूभृतः	भूभृतोः	भूभृताम्
भूभृति	भूभृतोः	भूभृत्सु
भूभृत्	भूभृतौ	भूभृतः

एवम् विदुत् असृज् च।

IV.
1. The trees were shaken by the wind.
2. The lightening shines in the clouds.
3. The queen has love in (for) the King.
4. Two white horses were given by the people for the king.
5. The waters of the rivers flow into the ocean.
6. In our garden there are white, red and yellow flowers.
7. The story is secretly told by those women.
8. Suddenly the dark clouds were struck by lighteing.
9. Sorrows are endured by we two in vain.
10. You all should see the beautiful face of the sleeping child.
11. At once run to the palace; indeed the king calls you.
12. The poor people should obtain wealth from all of you.

13. That sage came once.
14. By the drops of water and by the rays of sunshine alone the glory of the garden's flowers increases.
15. The mind moves by greed; sorrows enter the foolish mind.
16. Let the song be sung you all.
17. Just as the beauty of the lotuses is destroyed without water, similarly the shame of the poor slowly increases without any hope.

V.

१ स्तेनाः भर्त्रा अग्रह्यन्त।

२ विद्युद् कृष्णेषु जलमुक्षु क्रीडति।

३ वयम् नद्याः शीते जले अगाहमहि।

४ पत्राणि मरुता अपहरन्ते।

५ सपदि वने गच्छतम् यस्मात् युवयोः भ्राता तत्र अस्ति युवाम् आह्वायति च।

६ दिने त्वं कार्यं न करोषि निशायां त्वं उद्याने सीदसि गायसि च।

७ भूभृत् सहसा उदतिष्ठत् प्रासादात् अपाचरत् च।

८ किं शोचेः।

९ सुहृतः त्वां परितः उपविशन्ति भ्रातरः च स्वसारः च त्वयी स्नेहेन परिपूर्णः।

१० त्वं यदि दुष्टेन अधिक्षिप्येथाः तूष्णीम् भव अङ्गारः करे यत् स्पृश्येत तदेव कृष्णायते।

११ हे सुहृत् सकृत् अस्माकम् वेश्मनि आगच्छः त्वम् पुनः न कदापि अदृश्यथाः च।

१२ व्याधित कृपणः च सम्राजः दूतः अबध्यत वने अनीयत च।

lesson #16

Book 1 Lesson 16 - Pages 78

II.

कुकुप् कुकुभम् कुकुभा कुकुभे कुकुभः कुकुभः कुकुभि कुकुभ्

पुरौ पुरौ पुर्भ्याम् पुर्भ्याम् पुर्भ्याम् पुरोः पुरोः पुरौ

सदांसि सदांसि सदोभिः सदोभ्यः सदोभ्यः सदसाम् सदःसु सदांसि

उषाः उषसम् उषसा उष् उषसः उषसः उषसि उषस्

हविषी हविषी हविर्भ्याम् हविर्भ्याम् हविर्भ्याम् हविषोः हविषोः हविषी

उपानहः उपानहः उपानद्भिः उपानद्भ्यः उपानद्भ्यः उपानहाम् उपानत्सु उपानहः

III.
1. The warriors release the arrows with the bow toward the enemies.
2. The sun and the moon are the lights of the world.

3. May the merchant give wealth to the poor staying by the door.
4. The oblation is thrown into the fire by the priests.
5. Your (pl.) house is in the town.
6. I took the two shoes in my hand and entered the water of the lake.
7. You place the light load on your head; I carry the heavy load with my hands.
8. People see with their eyes.
9. My eyes are tormented by the glare of lightening.
10. O dear brother, may happiness be in your life.
11. The enemies' army was defeated by the king.
12. May the girls sing with a soft voice.
13. There is no compassion in the mind of the evil person.
14. The light of the dawn destroys the darkness of the night.
15. The baby drinks the milk of this cow.
16. A sage's mind is cheerful in adversity and in wealth.
17. The pollen of the flowers is taken by the bees.
18. May you two serve the wish-yielding cow.
19. Let them decorate the house with the garlands.
20. The mendicant goes from village to village.
21. The medicine was given by the doctor for (my) sister's illness.
22. Enough with talk; truth is only seen in work.
23. O Lord, I am afflicted by hunger; please have compassion on me.

IV.

१ शरदि वृक्ष्येभ्यः फलानि पतन्ति।

२ अग्निं परितः ऋत्विजः अतिष्ठन् ऋचः अगायन् च।

३ तव शिरः कुसुमैः भूषयेत बाहू धनुषा मनः दयया जीवनम् सुखेन च।

४ परिषदि कवयः सम्राजः यशसं अघोषयन्।

५ तस्याः उरसि हतस्य बालस्य असृग् द्विशा अपश्यत।

६ हे निर्गुण भृत्य तव प्रभूं अविस्मर्यथाः।

७ हे मातः त्वया तिष्ठानि आपदि विपदि च।

८ क्रोधात् ज्योतिः तस्य चक्षुषोः अद्युत तस्य हस्ताभ्याम् धनुः अपतत्मुखं च अवेपत्।

९ मुनिः दीर्घं तपसं करोतु वाचं यच्छतु मनसं च पापात् रक्षतु।

१० कपोताः मरुतः कुकुभि डीयन्ते।

११ विद्वान् द्वारि स्थितः शिषूणाम् गीर्भिः आकर्षत।

lesson #17

Book 1 Lesson 17 - Pages 83-84

II.
1. The time of the talented people goes in poetry and scriptures, and that of the fools goes in dissipation, sleep and quarrel.

2. O Lord, make me strong.
3. The rich and the wealthy do not obtain happiness even in prosperity.
4. In this town a son was born of the rich merchant.
5. The wise laughs at the fool.
6. After a long period of work I was overcome by sleep.
7. The priest's son married the wise doctor's daughter.
8. The learned mendicant went near the Himalayas.
9. The Lord is our Father.
10. He gives life to us, protects us from danger and protects us who are sleeping.
11. For that reason we should bow to him.
12. The fools utter harsh words.
13. Soft words are spoken by the prudent.
14. O children, may you be long-lived.
15. let him be strong; if his modesty is not there what can be done by strength?
16. Happiness and sorrow turn as though a wheel.
17. Enoug with diversion.
18. What is to be done is not to be avoided by talented people.

III.

अश्वाभ्यां धाव्यते। The running is done by two horses.

मतिमद्भिः तूष्णीं स्थीयताम्। Silence should be observed by the wise.

कमलेन रुह्यते। The growing is done by the lotus.

अस्माभिः अगम्यत। It was gone by us.

IV.

वृक्षाः वेपन्ते। The trees shake.

यूयम् क्रीडत। May all of you play.

ते नार्यौ भाषेयाताम्। Let those women speak.

असौ अपाविशत्। He sat.

V.

१। सदा स्मर्येथाः संपदि आपदि च।

२। ज्ञानवन्तः मूर्खाणाम् वाचा न आकुल्यन्ते।

३। धनवतां गृहं परितः बहवः दरिद्राः व्याधिताः च सुखाय स्पृहयन्ति।

४। परुषेन दीर्घेन च तपसा ऋषयः दुःखस्य उदधिं अत्यक्राम्यन्।

५। हे धीमन् त्वम् संपदां विपदः परिहर।

६। निद्रायाम् मूर्खः तस्य मोहं विस्मरति ज्ञानवान् ज्ञानं दरिद्रः दुःखं च।

lesson #18

Book 1 lesson 18 - Page 88

II.

ज्ञानवान्। आयुष्मन्ति।

III.

चोरयत्। मन्यमान। सरत्। मृयमाण।

so चोरयन् मित्रम्। मन्यमानयोः दुर्जनयोः। सरन्तम् नप्तारम्। म्रियमानेषु कपिषु।

IV.

अवगमन्यमान। निक्षिप्यमान। आप्यमान। हन्यमान। धीयमान। पीयमान। उच्यमान। उह्यमान। विध्यमान। दृश्यमान।

V.

१। तेषां मात्रा त्यक्ताः शिशवः वने अटन्ति।

२। अमुना दरिद्रेन पुरुषेण याचितं अन्नं न स्पृष्टं।

३। भिन्नः घटः अपनीयताम्।

४। मुनेः कन्याभिः अमूनि चितानि पलानि पश्य।

५। ह्यः अतिथिभिः गृहं पूर्णः।

६। नृपस्य प्रासादात् चोरितानि रत्नानि नद्यां क्षिप्तानि।

VI.

धा हितवत्। हन् हतवत्। लभ् लब्धवत्। दा दत्तवत्।

VII.

जितवत्। अस्तवत्।

lesson #19

Book 1 lesson 19 (Page 91)

II. There was a great forest near the mountain. In that forest, there lived a lion. And he slept in the mountain during the day, and during the night, wandering in the forest ate animals. Once, having collected much food, the lion was overcome by sleep in the shade of a tree. Many mice having come out of (their) holes danced on the body of the lion with joy. Pained by it, the lion woke up. One of the many mice was held by the lion. He said, "Oh Lord, you are heard to be the king of animals. Your bravery is known. I am weak, you are strong. for this reason alone be kind to me."

The lion, hearing the mouse's speech, freed him. (Sometime) after that on that very tree, a net was tied by a man. In that net the lion fell. He cried loudly. The mouse heard him, and having returned, said, " O Lord, enough with fear. I release you from this net." he did (cut) the net with (his) teeth. The lion said, "Wow!, look at my friend's gratitude."

III

१ बहवः नार्यः हताः तासाम् तनवः च सिंहस्य दन्तैः दीर्णाः।

२ प्रभूतः आहारः दरिद्रेभ्यः बालेभ्यः दत्तः।

३ मूर्खैः पूजिताः जनाः सदा धीमद्भिः हसिताः।

४ वध्वाः करेभ्याम् हारः पतितवान् रत्नानि च कीर्णाणि।

५ ते तेषाम् आहारं खादन्तः सुप्तवन्तः च।

६ जितवन्तः अरयः नगरीं बलेन प्रविष्टवन्तः।

७ पतितैः वृक्षैः पन्थः रुद्धः।

८ अस्माकं पुरुषाः नदीं तीर्णवन्तः वीराः इव युद्धवन्तः अरिणाम् नेतारं गृहीतवन्तश्च।

९ स्थानं मितं इन्धनं आनीतं तमस्सहसा ज्योतिषा भासितवान् च।

१० मम अपराधः त्वम् शान्तवान्।

IV भ्रातृभ्यां रक्षितः शिशुः। The baby was protected by the two brothers. (not भावे क्तः, because रक्षितः is not neuter). भ्रातरौ शिशुं रक्षितवन्तौ। The two brothers protected the baby.

आहारौ दरिद्रैर्याचितः। The food was begged by the poor people. दरिद्राः आहारं याचितवन्तः। The poor people begged for food.

बहवः नराः देशं त्यक्तवन्तः। Many men abandoned the country. देशः बहुभिः नरैः त्यक्तः। the country was abandoned by many men.

अहं गीतवान्। युष्माभिः जल्पितः। मुनयः भगवन्तं स्तुतवन्तः। हरेरिषवः वीरौ क्षतवन्तः। शुष्कं दारु ऋत्विचः अग्नौ क्षिप्तं। नृपः उक्तवान्।

V आनयज्जलं। गच्छंस्त्वं मित्रैक्षथाः। पश्यन्निन्दुम्। तांश्चलतो ऽहं दृष्टवान्। एतच्च। एताम्श्शत्रून्। एतत्शरीरं। एतत्छरीरं।

lesson #20

Book 1 Lesson 20 - Page 97

II.

1. A bad person, even though adorned by knowledge, should be avoided; is a snake adorned by jewels not dangerous?
2. Pleasure is not enjoyed, we are alone are enjoyed; penance is not sufferred, we alone are sufferred; time is not passed, we alone are passed; desire is not decayed, we alone are decayed.
3. How much food is to be given for our guests?
4. As much food as desired by them, that much food should be given.
5. Your honor is not satisfied by this much wealth.
6. In this lake, so many lotuses have been seen by me.
7. Your oldest bother is stronger than you, but you are cleverer than him.
8. Give a lighter load to that boy.
9. You should all worship God with a firmer mind.
10. Modesty is best among all qualities.
11. This boy is youngest among all the children, but he is brighter than many older children.
12. Bhima is strongest among the brave.
13. May the sick be served.
14. The light of the moon is bright in the autumn.
15. The king should not anger the clever minister.

III.

१ अस्याम् नगर्याम् कीयन्तः रोगिनः वसन्ति ।

२ यानतः जनाः स्वस्थाः तावन्तः भवन्ति ।

३ नेदिष्टाय गृहाय गच्छ ।

४ पर्वतात् स्थेयसा वीरः मरुतः क्षेपीयसा अश्वेन नीतः । ऊढः ।

५ मुनेः देहः कठिनात् तपसः कृशः आसीत् किन्तु तस्य मुखम् तेजस्वि ।

६ सर्वेषाम् पटिष्ठः ज्येष्ठः न सन्ति ।

७ नगरात् स्थवीयसि उद्याने मुणिणः मन्त्रयः पृथुणा मार्गेन अगच्छन्त बहुभिः कमलैः भूषितं ह्रदम् ।

८ विपन्नौ श्रान्तौ तृष्नया च पीडितौ द्वौ ज्ञानिनौ ब्रह्मणौ तयोः गृहं त्यक्त्वा नद्याः अनुतीरं शनैः भ्रमन्तौ अद्रेष्टाम् ।

९ बहवः विघ्नाः तीर्णाः ।

१० अहं मम क्षोदीयोभिः भ्रातृभिः सह क्रीडामि ।

११ जीवनं मृत्योः स्वदीयान् सुखं दुःखात् लघीयान् सख्यं वित्तात् स्थेयसाम् ।

lesson #21 and 22

Lessons 21-22, Page 104
1. The good show compassion even to those who are devoid of good qualities; indeed the moon does not withold her light from the outcast's house.
2. The glory of the Self is praised by many wise, thinking people.
3. This world is created by Brahma.
4. By the right path fame is attained by those who have departed.
5. I found the necklace of the dead bride in the ashes of the fire.
6. The learned Rishis prescribed many scriptures.
7. As long as you stay as the king, all of us will have happiness.
8. Valor is the glory of the king.
9. The king gave two rare jewels to the brave person who had killed many enemies.
10. Right from birth the poor people are overcome by shame in front of others.

III. विद्वान्, मूर्धानः, अन्वच।

IV.

१ तव मुखं पराक् अस्ति तव मनः विषण्णः भस्मानि तव मूर्धा छादयन्ति त्वं तव मित्राणां नामानि अपि विस्मृतः।

२ शुचेः व्योम्नः ज्योत्स्ना वर्त्मनि पपति।

३ उपानहः चर्मणा कृतः।

४ बालः विषं पीतः तस्मै किञ्चित् औषधं यच्छ।

५ राजा राज्ञी च धिमतः पुत्रस्य जन्मने मोदितौ।

६ मन्त्रिणः प्रतीचः शत्रून् छद्मना वा बलेन वा पराजेरन्।

७ साधुः अन्येभ्यः नरेभ्यः दुःखस्य गरिमानं वहति।

Lesson 23 missing

lesson #24

Exercise 24 - Page 113

II There is a Brahmin in Gautama's forest. And he, having brought a goat from another village for sacrifice, carried it on his shoulder. While going, he was seen by two rogues.Then the two rogues thought, 'If the goat can be obtained some means or the other, that would be an excellent idea'. Then the

two placed themselves below two trees on the way, waiting for brahmin to come. The brahmin, as he was going, was addressed there by one rogue: 'O! brahmin, are you carrying a dog on the shoulder?' The brahmin said, 'This is not a dog, it is a sacrificial goat'. After some time, the same thing was repeated by the second rogue. Having listened to them, the brahmin, after having put the goat down on the ground and after having fearfully examined it, said 'Is my goat really a dog?' The first rogue said 'Look, do not touch. It might bite you with sharp teeth.' The brahmin having quickly gone away out of fear, the two rogues happily took away the goat.

III

(1) अहम् मन्त्रिनम् दृष्ट्वा तम् अवदाम च ।

(2) अरिषु जितवत्सु वयम् अधावाम ।

(3) अरिषु जितेषु वयम् अगायाम ।

(4) वणिक् धेनू विक्रीय एकम् अश्वम् अक्रीणत् ।

(5) अतिथिषु आगच्छत्सु सर्वे किंकराः गृहम् अभूषयन् ।

(6) यदि त्वं जीवतः असि अहं च जीवितः अस्मि ।

(7) माम् निन्दित्वा मम माता माम् असान्त्वयत् ।

(8) भवति नृपे सति नः सुखं सदा अवर्धत् ।

(9) क्षिक्षके वदति सति वयम् सर्वे अस्वापम ।

(10) सिंहे श्रृगालात् बलीयसि सति त्वं निःसंशयेन शत्रुं पराजय ।

(11) प्रियाः मित्राः माम् दृष्ट्वा दयां कुरु ।

(12) कृष्णयोः अश्वयोः जलं पीतवतोः तृणं च भक्षितवतोः धेनवः आनीयन्ताम् ।

(13) शिशौ स्तेनैः हृयमाणे माता दुःखेन अभिभूय भूमौ अपतत् ।

(14) तस्य दुहितुः विपदि पतितताायाः सत्याम् अपि धूर्तः गृहात् न अचलत् ।

lesson #25

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II.

(1) Even after having seen defects in virtuous people, the lovers of virtue are not depressed; people look at the defects that have fallen in the moon only with affection.

(2) Whoever in the assembly the king honors with love, the courtiers try to drive them away.

(3) One who does not restrain a new-born enemy or sickness, even though endowed by a strong build, he is killed by that (enemy or sickness).

(4) We have come to bathe in the river.

(5) What the fool says, the wise does not want to hear.

(6) What difference do my qualities make whether you are pleased or not?

(7) The teacher gets angry at people who lack knowledge.

(8) 'I am unable to bear this much sorrow', saying this the grieved woman sat down to the base of the tree.

(9) The good people think that sin should be avoided.

(10) You said 'Go'.

III.

१ यत् तस्याः पतिं आगतं तत् श्रुत्वा तरुणी पत्नी द्वारि अधावत्।

२ येषु वयम् स्निह्यामः तनि रक्षितुम् अर्हामः।

३ गृहे प्रविशन्तम् प्रभुम् नन्तुम् युज्यते।

४ तस्याः स्वादुम् गानम् श्रोतुम् न असमर्थ्यत।

५ ये इन्द्रियान् यच्छ्तुम् समर्थाः ते कुशलम् सारथिः इव।

६ यानि कूपम् खनितुम् आरभन्ते यदा तेषाम् गृहम् दहत् तानि ते नराः इव ये औषधम् ग्रहन्ति यदा व्याधिः मृत्युम् अनयत्।

७ हे राजन् मम अपराधान् क्षन्तुम् अर्हसि।

lesson #26

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II.

(1) I am the origin of all; from me all are born. Thinking thus, the learned and the wise worship me.

(2) Salutations to you, the king among doctors, brother to Lord death. While Yama takes away life, the doctor takes away both life and wealth.

(3) A famished mother may abandon her own son, a female serpent may eat her own egg; what sin won't a famished person do? An emaciated person becomes pitiless.

(4) Six defects are to be avoided by a man who desires prosperity: sleep, sluggishness, fear, anger, laziness and slowness.

(5) A friend should not live where these four things are not there: a money-lender, a doctor, a learned brahmin and a river with water.

III.

१ सप्ताहस्य षष्ठेन दिवसेन अहम् अष्टादशभिः रूप्यैः फलानि व्यक्रीणाम्। विक्रीतवान् आसम्।

२ नवदशेन शताब्देन बहवः महान्तः पुरुषाः अयुध्यन्त देशाय अम्रियन्तः च।

३ यावत् सर्वे बालाः दीव्यन्तः तावत् वयम् काव्यानि लेखितुम् शक्नुमः।

४ कियत्भिः रूप्यैः अक्रीणाः। क्रीतवान्। तम् अश्वम्।

५ मम मित्रस्य गृहात् आगत्वा द्वौ सप्ताहौ च चतुरः दिवसान् च अहम् व्याधितवान्।

६ नवभिः क्रोशैः वयम् केवलानि पञ्च वा षड् वा गृहाणि अपश्याम।

७ तिस्रः स्वसारः चत्वारः भ्रातरः च सुखेन अजीवन् बहून वर्षाणि।

८ उत्तिष्ठत सिंहाः इव युद्धध्वम् च इति सेनापतिः सैनिकान् अवदत्।

९ यथा कथितः तथा कुरु।

१० मधुनः स्वादीयान् किंचित् नास्ति मित्रात् प्रेयान् शुद्धात् मनसः लघीयान्।

११ यतः ते चलिताः त्रीन् कोशान् ततः अतिथयः श्रान्ताः।

IV. Mango, mango.
What kind of fruits do you have? Let me see the mangoes.
You may see, your honor. These days where can you get such fruits?
Say how much the price is.
A dozen mangoes are sold for 4 rupees.
What do you say? 4 rupees? I am unable to give the price.
Alright. What price can be given by your honor?
Two rupees for twelve.
Your honor wants to laugh at me (make fun of me). The price at which those fruits were bought by me is more than your honor's price.
Let it be. I am going.
Stay your honor. My words should be listened to (please listen to me).
I do not want to listen to your words. Enough with the quarrel (Let us not quarrel). You say 4. I say 2. Is it proper to give 3 rupees for twelve?

Alright. How many fruits do I give?
Let 1 be given.

V. By the lowly, it is not even begun, due to fear of obstacles. After having begun, the middle people, impeded by the obstacles, abandon it. The best people, even when struck be obstacles again and again, never give it up.